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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

December 16, 1987 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 16

News Summary

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HOLIDAY NOTICE
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of *The Chronicle*,
dated January 6,
will be mailed on December 31.

Supporters held a "scientific pep rally" for the Superconducting Supercollider: Page A4.

A faculty union in Massachusetts was ordered to return fees to 24 nonunion members: Page A11.

Universities are engaged in a dispute over the meaning of "supercomputer": Page A16.

Many university researchers welcomed Congress's reluctance to give "Star Wars" as much money as the President wants: Page A17.

The National Science Foundation apologized to a geologist who said it had passed on a rumor that he was an agent for the C.I.A.: Page A17.

The president of the Rockefeller Foundation is leaving to direct Stanford University's new Institute of International Studies: Page A23.

Getting the C.I.A. off their campuses is a focus for student activists this fall: Page A25.

A bitter dispute over big-time sports that has embroiled Portland State U. and city leaders will reach a climax this week: Page A28.

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Expected End of Mandatory Retirement in 1990's Unlikely to Cause Glut of Professors, Study Finds

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Contrary to many predictions, the expected 1994 elimination of mandatory retirement for professors probably won't produce a glut of faculty members, according to a new study by two researchers at the Pennsylvania State University.

Instead, the study warns, colleges and universities should be concerned about future faculty shortages that will be especially acute in certain disciplines that have a large percentage of soon-to-be retiring professors.

Professors Reaching 65 in the Next 10 Years

Agriculture	22%
Business	15
Education	25
Engineering	22
Health sciences	16
Languages, area studies, and humanities	22
Mathematics, life, and physical sciences	21
Social sciences, psychology	20
Visual, performing arts	25

Based on responses from 14 universities in a study by G. Gregory Lozier and Michael J. Dooris, Pennsylvania State U.

24 Universities Report

The study was based on data collected from 24 research universities asked to report on their retirement policies, average retirement age, and faculty distribution by age and academic discipline. Not all universities reported in every category.

The study found that a federal policy change raising the mandatory-retirement age from 65 to 70 in 1982 had not significantly altered faculty members' retirement patterns, and predicted that the expected elimination of mandatory retirement in 1994 would not heavily change them, either. It also provided statistics showing that changing market demands for different disciplines could further compound a projected shortage of scholars in the future. As a result, universities could face serious faculty shortages in disciplines that currently employ large sectors of the professoriate, such as the humanities, mathematics, physical and life sciences, engineering, and languages, the study concluded.

"Changing interest in and demand for different disciplines over the past three decades have greatly affected the age distribution of faculty by discipline," the study said. "Such differences will have dramatic impact on prospective retirement rates and the demand for replacement faculty in particular fields."

Shortage of Data

The study was done by G. Gregory Lozier, executive director of the office of planning and analysis at Penn State, and Michael J. Dooris, a senior planning analyst at the university. It is the latest in a series of efforts by higher-education officials nationwide to predict how the expected abolition of mandatory retirement—as well as demographic changes in the demand for scholars—will affect future faculty-staffing needs. Because there has been a shortage of data on the mandatory-

Continued on Page A11

Education Receives $1.95-Billion in Gifts from Corporations

By LIZ McMILLEN

Education got its biggest share ever of the corporate-philanthropy pie last year, as businesses gave charitable organizations an estimated $4.5-billion, a record, according to a new study by the Conference Board.

But the rate of growth, 2 per cent, was the smallest since 1975.

In a report to be released this week, the Conference Board said gifts of company products, land, and equipment were responsible for the continued, although modest, growth in charitable contributions by corporations.

Overall corporate giving in 1987 should remain the same, or possibly dip slightly, the board said.

Reports from 370 Companies

The report was based on responses from some 370 companies to an annual survey conducted jointly by the Conference Board, a business research organization, and the Council for Aid to Education. The survey was conducted before the stock-market crash.

Next month, the C.F.A.E. will release a detailed analysis of corporate giving to education in 1986.

Although education traditionally receives the largest share of overall corpo-

Continued on Page A24

Science Summit: U.S., Soviet Researchers Trade Information on Major Programs

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

American science leaders were given their first taste of *glasnost* last week when they met with top members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in what participants described as an unusually frank exchange of information on the major science, technology, and economic programs in the two countries.

Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, who presided over the unprecedented three-hour discussion between 38 American and 10 Soviet science leaders, said the Russians' main message was that they had embarked on a bold experiment to restructure their economy and improve their educational system and that they had no reluctance about sharing the details with Americans.

"For many of the Americans in the room, this was their first view of the Soviets," he added, "and they were surprised by their utter frankness."

Future Collaboration Possible

Mr. Press indicated that he had been heartened by the large contingent of Soviet scientists who accompanied Mikhail S. Gorbachev to last week's summit with President Reagan. He said it indicated to him that the Russian leader had "elevated the status of science in his country."

Such a change, he said, was an encouraging sign that future collaboration between American and Soviet scientists was increasingly possible.

Lawrence Klein, a professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania who attended the meeting, agreed.

"It looks very promising," Mr. Klein said.

Mr. Press said one area of great interest to American economists at the meeting was the effect on the Soviet economy of the introduction of reforms, such as new systems to provide incentives for managers and workers.

"It's quite a profound experiment," Mr. Press said.

Another area of interest was an ambi-

Continued on Page A6

Pound's Version of 'Elektra' Gets a Première

For almost 40 years a translation of Sophocles's *Elektra* by the poet Ezra Pound and a colleague escaped much notice. Now the play has had a world première. Story on Page A4.

MARGINALIA

CAMERON GERLACH

Again we take our Penn in hand
(If *we* don't, some pettifogger'll)
And send from here throughout the land
Our annual year-end doggerel:

On Hollins and the Ivies,
On Scranton and Malone,
Of all degrees, we now bestow,
This one, our very own:

The merriest of seasons,
The happiest of years,
For '88 we wish for you
Much laughter; never tears.

Let's tip our Stetson to Tufts and Taft,
Let's play a tune for Thiel and Yuba.
For all the nation's music schools,
Let's toot loud on our tuba.

Let's decorate the house with Berry,
Load the board with Rice and Bacone;
While in the kitchen, Bethune-Cookman's
Chestnut pie is in the Macon.

For Carnegie, let's have a Mellon,
For Citrus C., an Orange that's oranger.
For Indian River, heaps of Curry;
For Campbell U., a soup-filled porringer.

Let's cut the steaming pie of kidney
For every supping Duke and King;
To all who come from Hampden-Sydney,
Let's serve the Bethel everything.

Let's draw Clearwater from the Wells
And quaff a wholesome potion.
Or have a glass of Brandywine
Or stronger stuff, by Goshen.

Possibly some Benedictine
Or some wine (Catawba)
Helping everyone to be
Jolly, not macabre.

Let's up, Ohio State, and at 'em;
Raise our brimming eggnog glasses,
'Tis the season, Sweet Briar, Chatham
(Alice Lloyd, at Pippa, Passes).

Let's toast all those at U. of M.,
At Harvard, Hopkins, Brown, Pomona,
At Lehigh U. in Bethlehem,
At Goucher, Stanford, Cal Sonoma.

To Whitman C. in Walla Walla,
To M.I.T. and then Biola,
To U. Missouri's branch at Rolla,
Let's give a Case of Coker cola.

Let's gather round the tall Pine Manor,
Vassar, Nassau, Husson, Hesser,
And raise a cup of happiness
To all of Mass.'s lads and Lassen.

Let's sing out Carrolls, every one:
Montana's and Wisconsin's;
And not forget Ohio's (John);
Let's serenade the Johnsons.

Let's dance round Wash.'s Evergreen,
Oakwood, or Sequoias;
Let's call the Pine Bluff; Cedar Crest;
And bow to Georgetown's Hoyas.

Let's dance a holiday fandango;
Pirouette a Grace-ful waltz
For Clarion State in old Venango
And for SUNY at New Paltz.

Let's deck the halls of higher knowledge
Dear to you and yours this season;
Hail each university or college—
Ivy, redbrick; healthy, wheezin'.

Let's venture forth and greet our colleagues
In the professoriate;
If not in class, let's search for them.
(Where's their laboratory at?)

Let's Doane our furry sleigh apparel
And fly to Idaho at Moscow
Soar to snowy roofs at Maryl-Hurst, then off to fete Don Bosco.

By Shepherd, Fox is watched by nights
While Angelina, Harper, harpist,
Watching o'er Loretto Heights,
Gladden Sitka, where the sharpest

Cold of winter, joined by Snow,
Free-zes Waters on Sage and Reed,
Glazes White Pine, whitens Mo.;
While Frost be-Jewells Mann and steed.

Brisk the air we'll find at Frostburg;
Brisk the Pace at Rush and Skidmore;
While the warmth at Isothermal
Never varies (wish it did, more).

Our spine will tingle (a Christmas tactic
At Logan College of Chiropractic).

On Mesa, Butte, and Limestone Boulder,
At Crowley's Ridge, by Stony Brook,
At Rockmont C. and Rocky Mountain,
We will find a wintry look.

At Harcum, herald angels sing;
The air is filled with sounds of Bliss.
At Angelo, there's caroling;
Let's move on south; don't miss Ole Miss.

(That's near the home of Uncle Judd,
His feet in Miss., not Harvey, Mudd.)

By the fire, let's fill the sock
Trim the Cypress: hang the Ball
And candy Kean for Bay de Noc.
Our treetop Starr will say to all

From Brandeis U. to Santa Monica,
Merry Christmas! Happy Hanukkah!

—C.G.

In Brief

Nixon's Birthplace Picked for Presidential Library

An agreement has been reached to build the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library on a nine-acre site in Yorba Linda, Cal., where the house in which the former President was born still stands.

Under the agreement, the City of Yorba Linda will acquire the site, now owned primarily by the local school district, and the Richard Nixon Presidential Archives Foundation will spend an estimated $25-million to build the library and restore Mr. Nixon's birthplace. Construction is expected to begin in September and be completed early in 1990.

At first the library will house Mr. Nixon's Vice-Presidential papers, private White House diaries, personal papers since he left office, and manuscripts for his six books. Possession of most of his Presidential papers and tapes remains the subject of a lengthy dispute between Mr. Nixon, the National Archives, and Congress.

Dartmouth to Offer MBA at a Japanese University

The Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College announced last week that it would run the first American-style M.B.A. program in a Japanese university.

The two-year program, at the International University of Japan, will be taught in English, mostly by professors from the United States.

Colin C. Blaydon, dean of the Tuck school, said some Japanese businesses had agreed to sponsor their employees in the program, and to allow their companies to be used as case studies.

International University, which will grant the degree, expects to enroll about 50 students in the first class next fall.

Scientist Given New Job After 'Star Wars' Charges

The former director of nuclear-weapons programs at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory has been appointed to head the laboratory's treaty-verification program as part of the resolution of a complaint he filed with the laboratory.

Roy D. Woodruff, who resigned as associate director for defense systems two years ago over an administrative dispute, has been named assistant associate director for verification.

Mr. Woodruff complained last spring in a grievance filed with the university that two senior scientists at the laboratory had undercut his responsibility for the x-ray laser program and made "overly optimistic, technically incorrect statements regarding this research to the nation's highest policymakers."

He added that the laboratory's director, Roger E. Batzel, had punished him for his dissenting views and denied him a pay increase.

Mr. Woodruff said in an interview that the university had denied his request in July, but that an internal laboratory committee had later recommended that he be appointed to the new position.

Although the personnel matter is now closed, the General Accounting Office, at the request of Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., Democrat of California, is investigating the validity of Mr. Woodruff's complaints regarding the x-ray laser, which is a central part of President Reagan's Star Wars program.

Panel Urges U. of Florida to Keep Philosophy Dept.

The philosophy department at the University of Florida should not be abolished, despite irregularities that "would be considered intolerable at any major university," an external review team has recommended.

The team, made up of three nationally prominent philosophers, found several problems in the department, which was stripped of its autonomy last year. One of the problems, the review team said, was "a deliberate rejection of normal academic standards on the part of some members of the department."

Nonetheless, the panel said it would be "unthinkable" to have a university of Florida's stature with no philosophy department.

The findings were similar to those of a 1986 internal review team, except that the earlier report went even further and recommended that the department be abolished. The department has been in a form of "academic receivership" since that review.

Charles A. Sidman, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, responded to the report by saying he would set up an executive committee to run the department as a first step toward making it autonomous again. It has been run this year by a professor from the classics department.

Tulane Says Law Students Must Do Charity Work

In the first such program of its kind among accredited law schools, law students at Tulane University will be required to perform at least 20 hours of volunteer legal work for the poor in order to graduate.

John R. Kramer, dean of the law school, says the requirement, which will take effect next fall, represents an attempt to instill in students their ethical obligation as lawyers to help those who cannot afford legal assistance. "It will also expose them to poverty law, and to the problems of a part of society most of them are not familiar with," he added.

The students will assist New Orleans lawyers who are handling charity cases, most of which concern family problems. Although the law school will not require students to perform specific tasks, Mr. Kramer said he hoped they would work directly with clients to learn such skills as inter-

N.Y. Colleges Tell Staff to Treat AIDS

NEW YORK

The deans of 13 New York State medical colleges said last week that any faculty member, resident, or medical student who refused to treat a patient with AIDS would be dismissed.

In a draft statement, the deans urged that dismissal, "the ultimate sanction," would be the punishment in any case of refusal to care for an AIDS patient.

The policy is believed to be the first in the country to require disciplinary action for refusal to treat the disease. It goes beyond a statement last month by the American Medical Association, which said doctors had an obligation to treat AIDS, but did not advocate specific penalties for failure to do so.

Under the New York policy, medical students, interns, and residents who refuse to treat patients will be expelled from their schools or training programs. Physicians who refuse to treat patients will lose their faculty appointments and be dismissed from affiliated teaching hospitals.

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is an incurable, fatal viral infection that cripples the body's immune system. It is believed to be spread through unprotected sexual intercourse and by the exchange of contaminated blood or blood products. Numerous studies indicate that the virus does not spread through casual social or household contact.

"The deans determined that we need to go out in front and make an unequivocal statement about the responsibility of academic health centers," said Frank Jones, executive director of the Associated Medical Schools of New York, which represents the 13 colleges. He said he knew of no incidents yet where a member of a teaching hospital staff in New York State had refused care to an AIDS patient, but he said there had "been some concern within institutions."

The statement did not specify exactly what would constitute "refusal" to treat a patient, and it is up to each institution to determine its own disciplinary procedures, Mr. Jones said.

—M.W.H.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, on the Friday preceding the issue date. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1987 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Personal & Professional

Colleges Warned to Brace for Shortage of Professors Despite End to Retirement Rules

Continued from Page A1

retirement issue for researchers to draw upon, the new information in the Penn State study has attracted special interest.

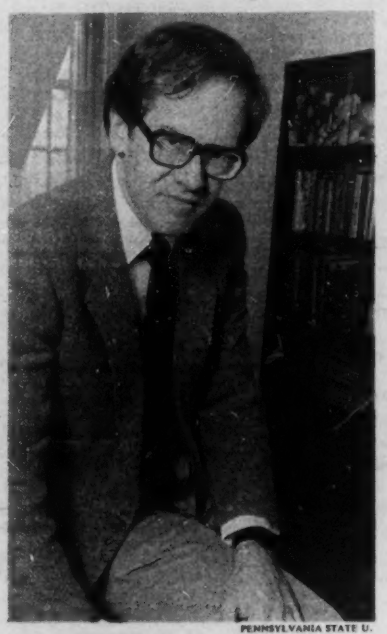
Beginning on January 1, 1994, colleges and universities will no longer be allowed to require faculty members to retire, unless Congress decides otherwise. Some observers have expressed fears that without a mandatory-retirement age, colleges and universities will be left with a surplus of elderly scholars who are no longer productive and a shortage of opportunities for new scholars.

Already, officials at some campuses have been scrambling to find ways to deal with the expected problems.

However, Mr. Lozier warned, the scrambling may be premature.

"Many institutions have become all caught up in looking at one side of the staffing issue—how to get these folks to retire," he said. "We're trying to raise the red flag and say there's another aspect to this issue.

"If institutions are only looking at how to promote turnover, they're going to have a major problem," he added. "An equally big issue—and in some fields a bigger issue—is going to be replacing the retiring faculty with an equally qualified pool."



PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.

Penn State's G. Gregory Lozier: "If institutions are only looking at how to promote turnover, they're going to have a major problem."

Two-Thirds Leave by Age of 66

Among the study's findings:

- The average age at which faculty members retire is not significantly influenced by the mandatory-retirement age.

The majority of faculty members eligible to retire did not take advantage of the 1982 policy change allowing them to stay on until age 70, according to data from 12 reporting institutions. A five-year study showed that the retirement age remained nearly the same between academic 1981-82 and 1985-86, with two-thirds of retiring faculty members continuing to leave by the age of 66.

- Future retirement rates will vary significantly by discipline. That's because faculty members in fields that grew during the 1970's and 1980's, such as business, computer science, information science, and the health sciences, are younger than their counterparts in more traditional fields such as languages, the humanities, life and physical sciences, and engineering.

For example, 27 per cent of faculty members in languages, the humanities, and engineering are between the ages of 50 and 59, the group that will need to be replaced by the end of the century. Only 14 per cent of faculty members in the computer and information sciences and 17 per cent of those in business fields are between 50 and 59. The figures are based on a survey of 21,793 faculty members at 14 reporting institutions.

- Factors other than the mandatory-retirement age are important in determining actual retirement ages. Such factors include the desirability of early-retirement incentive plans and the level of inflation.

Penn State's faculty members, for example, tend to leave earlier than their counterparts elsewhere because the state has a lucrative retirement plan that rewards those who retire early, Mr. Lozier said. Once a faculty member begins drawing retirement pay, he or she can no longer teach. Officials at the institution are studying ways to alter the retirement plan without penalizing elderly faculty members interested in part-time teaching, he said.

- Many institutions need to do a better job of planning and of monitoring their faculty needs. Not all institutions are aware of potential shortages, the study warns.

Steps that could be taken to address future shortages include recruiting mid-career faculty members who now work in private industry, hiring a new faculty member several years before an expected retirement takes place, improving faculty-development programs to boost morale for both young and older faculty members, increasing graduate-assistant stipends, and taking other steps to encourage more young scholars to stay in academe.

Other Reasons for Potential Shortage

In recent years, a number of higher-education researchers have warned about the likelihood of future faculty shortages, for reasons other than the expected elimination of mandatory retirement.

A report released last year by Howard R. Bowen and Jack H. Schuster, *American Professors: A National Resource Imperiled*, concluded that nearly half a million new faculty members would be needed over the next 25 years—replacing virtually the entire professoriate (*The Chronicle*, April 16, 1986).

A major reason for the increased demand for young scholars is higher education's rapid growth during the 1950's and 1960's, when enrollments soared and thousands of faculty members were hired. When enrollment leveled off during the 1970's, the pool of potential faculty members shrank significantly, with candidates going on instead to professional schools or jobs in business.

Meanwhile, the large group of professors hired during the boom years will soon be retiring together in large numbers.

Now the expected elimination of the mandatory-retirement age has added another twist to the speculation. Despite the lack of data, the issue has attracted considerable attention.

The National Academy of Sciences is expected to conduct a national study on the ramifications of the 1994 change. But the study, which was to be sponsored by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was being stalled because Congress hadn't allocated the $1.2-million needed to finance it (*The Chronicle*, December 2).

"Many institutions have become all caught up in looking at one side of the staffing issue—how to get these folks to retire."

Jay L. Chronister, a professor at the University of Virginia's School of Education, is working on a study about why faculty members retire when they do. In a recent survey of 188 retiring faculty members, he found that the single biggest factor in their decision about when to retire was the attractiveness of a retirement plan.

While such plans may address short-term needs, he said, they could discourage older, productive faculty members from staying on their jobs once the mandatory-retirement cap is lifted.

"Institutions have got to find incentives to keep those [high-quality] people on," he said. "They're losing some of their better people through early-retirement plans."

Problems Cannot Be Ignored

Mr. Schuster, the co-author of the *American Professors* study and a professor of education and public policy at Claremont Graduate School, said any data on the subject were useful. But, he strongly cautioned, even if most elderly faculty members don't take advantage of the elimination of mandatory retirement, the potential problems cannot be ignored. Colleges and universities must still be prepared to deal with difficult, touchy cases involving faculty members who stay beyond their prime, he said, even if they are few in number.

"There are significant problems on both ends," he said. "On the one hand, there's still the emerging need to hire hundreds of thousands of new faculty members at a time when the attractiveness of the academic profession is not what it used to be.

"But the other part is that while there is likely to be a relatively small number of faculty members staying on beyond age 70, some of those are going to create terribly difficult situations.

"You cannot afford *not* to pay attention to them."

Copies of the report are available at no charge from the university's Office of Planning and Analysis, 405 Old Main, University Park, Pa. 16802; (814) 863-0405.

State Hearing Officer Orders Faculty Union at U. of Massachusetts to Return Special Fees Paid by 24 Professors Who Did Not Join

BOSTON

The faculty union at the University of Massachusetts must return special fees paid by 24 non-union members because it failed to show that the money was used only for legitimate collective-bargaining activities, a state hearing officer has ruled.

A Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission officer ordered the union, the Massachusetts Society of Professors, to return the so-called agency fees to faculty members who had challenged them between 1981 and 1983. The union represents faculty members and librarians at the university's Amherst and Boston campuses.

Under their contracts with the university, faculty members who do not join the union are required to pay agency fees, which are slightly lower than regular union dues. The labor ruling did not challenge the existence of such fees, but said the union had failed to prove that the fees were assessed strictly to pay for legitimate union business.

Those who oppose the fees argue that some of the money is used for political purposes and not just for collective-bargaining activities. Union officials counter that they must be involved in politics to adequately represent faculty members and librarians.

John R. Nelson, president of the union, which is affiliated with the National Education Association, said the ruling would increase its paperwork.

No Appeal Planned

"It will require a more elaborate keeping of books and keeping track of our exact activities," said Mr. Nelson, who is also an associate professor of English at the Amherst campus.

He said, however, that the union did not plan to appeal the ruling.

The decision was welcomed by those who had challenged the agency fees of $235 in academic 1981-82 and $246 in academic 1982-83.

They had been required to put the money in escrow accounts until the matter was resolved. The hearing officer has now ordered that the money be returned to them.

The ruling is part of a nationwide trend in which courts are ordering unions to keep closer track of how their money is being spent, union officials say.

Earlier, in a separate case that challenged the fees, a Massachusetts Superior Court judge ruled that the union had failed to explain what the agency fees were used for.

That ruling exonerated three tenured professors who were suspended by the university for a week without pay in 1983 for refusing to pay the fees.

Mr. Nelson believes the latest ruling "is a reflection of the political climate of the 1980's and Reagan's America, where there has been a great deal of anti-union activity."

The decision will not affect the union's ability to collect agency fees in the future, said Mr. Nelson, who added that the union had already begun changing its bookkeeping practices.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

Note Book

After signing the historic nuclear-missile treaty, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev devoted 25 minutes to the future leaders of America.

Some 20 high-school and college students met with him last week at the Soviet Embassy to air *their* concerns about peace, justice, and education.

The three college students in attendance hoped "to impress upon him that the next generation of leaders is just as concerned and just as interested in the topics they're discussing" as today's, said James J. Plum, executive director of the American Association of University Students, which helped organize the group.

Debra I. Javeline, a Brown University Russian-studies major, was present to encourage more opportunities for Americans to study in the Soviet Union.

Brian D. Bailey, the student-body president at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was curious about the General Secretary's ideas for educational reform, both in America and the Soviet Union.

And Dwight A. McBride, the president-elect of the Princeton University student government, wished to know whether *glasnost* would permit Soviet students to "really question, honestly and openly, the system."

■

Mr. Gorbachev's visit to the United States last week came at a time of heightened interest in the Soviet Union on American campuses.

Many colleges and universities are reporting record enrollment in Russian language, history, government, and literature courses, spurred in part by the excitement generated by Mr. Gorbachev's high-profile leadership.

"It's an exciting time to be involved in Soviet studies," says Thomas Beyer, dean of the Russian School at Middlebury College.

Mr. Beyer reports that as many as 10 per cent of the college's freshmen take Russian-language courses and that enrollment in Russian area studies has roughly doubled in the last decade.

"Clearly, Mr. Gorbachev has learned how to use the media both in his own country and abroad to very good effect, and we're beginning to see the results of that enhanced interest," he said.

At Emory University, the five-year-old Soviet and East European Studies Program, which reports increased interest in language and area studies, will offer a graduate certificate for the first time next year. Some of the interest in Russian at Emory, says Jan Gross, director of the Emory program, "is an after-effect of the exposure to international news."

Mr. Beyer of Middlebury says one of his students jokes that a relation of hers, who once accused her of being a Communist, "now is delighted that she is following a course in Russian."

Students

Flushed with Victories in the Divestment Movement, Student Protesters Turn Their Attention to the CIA

Demonstrators seek to ban recruiters from campuses, but some students want the freedom to choose

By ELIZABETH GREENE

Getting the Central Intelligence Agency off campuses has been the big focus for student activists this fall, especially among those who have enjoyed victories in the South Africa divestment movement and feel inspired to take on a new cause.

On campuses across the country, students who believe the intelligence agency should be banned from recruiting on university grounds have staged rallies and sit-ins. A number of students have been arrested.

One group, at Louisiana State University, planted a mock graveyard outside its university's recruitment center, replete with crosses bearing the names of contra victims.

DAVID LUBLINER, MICHIGAN DAILY

A protest against C.I.A. recruiting at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor led to the arrest of one student.

'Illegal and Immoral Actions'

"The divestment movement has slowed a bit because most major universities have divested," says Marc D. Kenen, a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst who is involved in working against the C.I.A. "The issues are very much related.

"They both have to do with university complicity with illegal and immoral actions," he says, "whether it be C.I.A. involvement in Central America and Southern Africa or U.S.-government support of the South African regime."

Many of those who oppose the C.I.A.'s presence on campuses believe the agency has violated human rights and broken national and international laws. They say such activities should preclude it from being considered a legitimate organization with the right to recruit. The agency should conduct its interviews in the local community, they say, rather than be sanctioned on campuses.

Says Sharon Foster, a spokeswoman for the agency: "The First Amendment grants them the right to say what they want, and the First Amendment also grants us the right to recruit on campus. We are a legitimate employer of the U.S. government."

The recent protests "haven't hurt us," she says. In fact, she says, the number of applicants has been steadily increasing.

University administrators say that because the agency is part of the federal government, it meets their guidelines for recruiters. It is not for a university, they say, to make political judgments about the organization. While students could go off campus for interviews with the agency, some administrators say, it is a career center's responsibility to make access to employers as easy as possible.

Most agree with Henry Johnson, vice-president for student services at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After a November protest that ended in the arrest of a student, he said: "The C.I.A. was here as a potential employer of our students and alumni, and we normally provide space and the opportunity for interviews for those who have positions for our graduates."

Students at Colby Want the Choice

"Our commitment is to maintain access for those students who wish to take advantage of job-interview options," Mr. Johnson added.

In addition to Ann Arbor and Louisiana State University, students have demonstrated this semester at Brown University, the State University of New York at Albany, the University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the University of Iowa, the University of Minnesota at Twin Cities, and the University of Vermont, among other places.

At Colby College in Maine, however, students are fighting a faculty vote to ban C.I.A. recruiters from the campus, charging that the professors do not have the right to keep the agency off the campus.

Most activists agree that the anti-C.I.A.

Continued on Page A27

Blacks and Hispanics Trail Whites in College-Going Rate, Study Finds

Although the educational level of Americans has increased tremendously in the last 20 years, blacks and Hispanics are far less likely than whites to enter and complete college, according to a new report by the Census Bureau.

The report, which highlights the educational background of adults aged 25 to 29 years, said that from 1965 to 1985 the proportion of whites in that age group with a high-school diploma rose to 87 per cent from 73 per cent, while the proportion of blacks with a high-school degree jumped to 81 per cent from 50 per cent. The proportion of Hispanic young adults completing high school increased to 61 per cent in 1985 from 53 per cent in 1974, the first year for which those data are available.

Women Narrow the Gap

Among the young adults, 45 per cent of the whites, 34 per cent of the blacks, and 27 per cent of the Hispanics had completed at least one year of college by 1985. In the same year, 23 per cent of the whites had completed four or more years of college, compared with 11 per cent for each of the two minority groups.

The gap in the educational levels of men and women has narrowed since the 1960's, according to the report. In 1965, 10 per cent of the women aged 25 to 29 and 16 per cent of the men held college degrees. Twenty years later, the proportions were 21 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively.

The figures also show that in 1985, educational attainment was highest in the Northeast, where 27 per cent of the young adults held college degrees, compared with 22 per cent in the West, 21 per cent in the Middle West, and 20 per cent in the South.

Proportion of 25- to 29-Year Olds with 4 or More Years of College

	1985	1980	1975	1970	1965
Total					
All	22.2%	22.5%	21.9%	16.4%	12.4%
Men	23.1	24.1	25.1	20.0	15.6
Women	21.3	20.9	18.7	12.9	9.5
White					
All	23.2	23.7	22.8	17.3	13.0
Men	24.2	25.5	26.3	21.3	16.4
Women	22.2	21.9	19.4	13.3	9.8
Black					
All	11.5	11.7	10.7	7.3	6.8
Men	10.3	10.7	11.4	6.7	7.3
Women	12.6	12.5	10.1	8.0	6.8
Hispanic					
All	11.1	7.7	8.8	—	—
Men	10.9	8.4	10.0	—	—
Women	11.2	6.9	7.3	—	—

— Data not available. SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

57,000 Households Surveyed

The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of some 57,000 households.

Copies of *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1982 to 1985* will be available later this month from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402; price to be determined: call (202) 783-3238 for information.

ATHLETICS NOTES

Texas to Charge Employee at SMU with Theft

A former Southern Methodist University employee may have stolen at least $10,000 from the university's athletics department, an assistant attorney general in Texas said.

John Vasquez, the assistant attorney general, said he would submit evidence to a Dallas County grand jury by next week charging a former S.M.U. employee with misapplication or theft of funds.

The allegations came nearly a year after S.M.U.'s athletics director and football coach resigned amid a scandal involving improper payments to football players. Later, the National Collegiate Athletic Association suspended S.M.U.'s 1987 football season. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Eastern Washington Put on Probation by NCAA

The men's basketball team at Eastern Washington University has been placed on two years' probation by the N.C.A.A. for violations of the association's recruiting rules.

The team will not be allowed to participate in post-season competition after 1987-88.

Association officials said they had not levied the maximum penalties against the university because it reported the violations itself and took action to punish those involved.

Eastern Washington fired its head coach, Joe Folda, and reprimanded an assistant coach for their roles in the violations. It also cut one basketball scholarship and restricted its coaches' recruiting activity. —D.L.

Cleveland State Barred from Post-Season Play

The N.C.A.A. has barred the men's basketball team at Cleveland State University from post-season competition for the next two years because of recruiting violations during the 1983-84 academic year.

As part of a three-year probation, the association prohibited Cleveland State from making television appearances in 1988-89, and cut to 10 from 15 the number of recruiting visits the university will be allowed that year.

University officials characterized the penalties as "too extreme for the infractions" and said they would appeal the decision.

The N.C.A.A. report said Cleveland State had improperly provided financial aid, transportation, and housing to an athlete who was taking English-language proficiency courses.

Although the N.C.A.A. does not reveal the names of athletes involved in violations, the case reportedly involves the attempted recruitment of Manute Bol, a 7-foot, 6-inch native of the Sudan who now plays professional basketball. —SUSAN OBERLANDER

The Lineups and Money for This Season's Bowl Games

Bowl	Date	Time (EST)	Location	Teams	Estimated payment per team
All-American	Dec. 22	8:00 pm	Birmingham, Ala.	Brigham Young vs. Virginia	$ 800,000
Aloha	Dec. 25	3:45 pm	Honolulu	Florida vs. UCLA	500,000
Bluebonnet	Dec. 31	7:00 pm	Houston	Pittsburgh vs. Texas	500,000
Cotton	Jan. 1	1:30 pm	Dallas	Notre Dame vs. Texas A&M	2,200,000
Fiesta	Jan. 1	1:30 pm	Tempe, Ariz.	Florida State vs. Nebraska	2,100,000
Florida Citrus	Jan. 1	Noon	Orlando, Fla.	Clemson vs. Penn State	1,000,000
Freedom	Dec. 30	8:00 pm	Anaheim, Cal.	Air Force vs. Arizona State	500,000
Gator	Dec. 31	2:30 pm	Jacksonville, Fla.	Louisiana State vs. South Carolina	1,000,000
Hall of Fame	Jan 2	1:00 pm	Tampa, Fla.	Alabama vs. Michigan	800,000
Holiday	Dec. 30	7:30 pm	San Diego	Iowa vs. Wyoming	750,000
Independence	Dec. 19	8:00 pm	Shreveport, La.	Tulane vs. Washington	500,000
Liberty	Dec. 29	8:00 pm	Memphis	Arkansas vs. Georgia	1,000,000
Orange	Jan. 1	8:30 pm	Miami	Miami (Fla.) vs. Oklahoma	2,500,000
Peach	Jan. 2	1:00 pm	Atlanta	Indiana vs. Tennessee	800,000
Rose	Jan. 1	5:00 pm	Pasadena, Cal.	Michigan State vs. Southern California	6,000,000
Sugar	Jan. 1	3:30 pm	New Orleans	Auburn vs. Syracuse	2,650,000
Sun	Dec. 25	2:35 pm	El Paso	Oklahoma State vs. West Virginia	850,000

People in Athletics

Jeff Brown, women's basketball coach at Kenyon College, to women's basketball coach at Drew U.

Steve Cottrell, men's basketball coach at Western Carolina U., has resigned.

Eric Hayes, assistant men's and women's tennis coach at Clemson U., to women's tennis coach at U. of Kansas.

Lynn Heckman, women's volleyball coach at Bridgeport Engineering Institute, also to men's volleyball coach.

Marie Kinney, men's and women's swimming and diving coach at Belmont (Mass.) High School, to men's and women's swimming and diving coach at U. of Massachusetts at Boston.

Herb Krusen, assistant men's basketball coach at Western Carolina U., to men's basketball coach.

Bob Maguire, men's track and field coach at Cambridge (Mass.) Rindge and Latin High School, to men's track and field coach at U. of Massachusetts at Boston.

Jerry Olson, men's basketball coach at Iowa Wesleyan College, also to baseball coach.

Wallace Pina, athletics director at John Jay College, has resigned.

Vicki Rees, women's basketball coach at Mount Senario College, to women's basketball coach at Central Methodist College.

Roger B. Sanders, athletics director at Bloomsburg U. of Pennsylvania, has resigned.

Dale Snyder, assistant women's basketball coach at Harvard U., to women's basketball coach at U. of Massachusetts at Boston.

Steve Soetsou, football coach at Boston U., has been dismissed.

Pat Swofford, men's and women's tennis coach at Idaho State U., has resigned.

Betsy Vail, women's tennis coach at Centennial (Ill.) High School, to women's tennis coach at Drew U.

John Walker, men's and women's swimming and diving coach at Harvard U., has resigned.

Bob Ward, assistant men's basketball coach at George Mason U., to men's basketball coach and athletics director at St. John Fisher College.

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